Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 110, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1792. [Whole No. 318.]

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-casks of LISBON WINE, far superior in quality to what is generally imported——And a few bales of the very best CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-cask.

MESS BEEF, of a superior quality, and such as is fit for an East-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choich first quality BEEF, do.
Ditto second ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the first quality, and 114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (cp9t)

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by establishing an UNIFORM MILITIA throughout the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as is herein after excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act. And it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen, as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved.—That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball: or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and espontoon; and that from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia as is herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound: and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required, as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

And be it further enacted, That the Vice-President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post-officers, and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States: all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post-road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be and are hereby exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

And be it further enacted, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, as the legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That if the same be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments; each regiment of two battalions; each battalion of five companies; each company of sixty-four privates. That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States, as follows: To each division, one major-general and two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major; to each brigade, one brigadier-general with one brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of major; to each regiment, one lieutenant colonel commandant; and to each battalion, one major; to each company, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fifer or bugler. That there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, and one quarter master, to rank as lieutenants; one paymaster; one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate; one serjeant major; one drum major, and one fife major.

And be it further enacted, That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed for each battalion, at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen; and that to each division there shall be, at least, one company of artillery, and one troop of horse: There shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private or matross shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one sadler, one farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves with good horses of, at least fourteen hands and an half high, and to be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and an half high, a good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion and valise, holsters, and a breast plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander in chief of the State, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense; the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

And be it further enacted, That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the state and regimental colors by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife or bugle horn, by the commissioned officers of the company, in such manner as the legislature of the respective States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander in chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander in chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: All which, the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith: From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander in chief of the State.

And be it further enacted, That the rules of discipline approved and established by Congress, in their resolution of the twenty-ninth of March, 1779, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, except such deviations from the said rules, as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every muster, whether by battalion, regiment or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of discipline.

And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank to be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

And be it further enacted, That if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expense.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres and introduce the system of military discipline before described throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the State; to make returns to the adjutant-general of the State, at least once in every year of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant-general shall make a return of all the militia of the State, to the commander in chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the President of the United States.

And whereas sundry corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry, now exist in several of the said States, which by the laws, customs or usages thereof, have not been incorporated with or subject to the general regulations of the rest of the militia.

Be it enacted, That such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act, in like manner with the other militia.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

AN ACT for the relief of persons Imprisoned for debt.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons imprisoned on executions issuing from any court of the United States for satisfaction of judgments in any civil actions shall be entitled to like privileges of the yards or limits of the respective gaols as persons confined in such gaols for debt or judgments rendered in the courts of the several States are entitled to, and under the like regulations and restrictions.

And be it further enacted, That any person imprisoned as aforesaid, may have the oath or affirmation herein after expressed administered to him by any judge of the United States, or of the general or supreme court of law of the State in which the debtor is imprisoned, the creditor his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, or within the district in which the judgment was rendered having had at least thirty days previous notice, by a citation served on him, issued by any such judge, to appear at the time therein mentioned, at the said gaol, if he see fit, to shew cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be so administered; at which time and place, if no sufficient cause in the opinion of the judge, be shewn or doth from examination appear to the contrary, he may at the request of the debtor, proceed to administer to him the following oath or affirmation, as the the case may be viz. "You solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have not estate, real or personal, nor is any to your knowledge holden in trust for you to the amount or value of twenty dollars, nor sufficient to pay the debt for which you are imprisoned." Which oath or affirmation being administered, the judge shall certify the same under his hand, to the prisonkeeper, and shall fix a reasonable allowance for the debtor's support, not exceeding one dollar per week; and if the creditor shall thereafter any week fail to furnish the debtor with such weekly support, by paying or advancing the money to him, or to the prisonkeeper, for his use, the debtor shall be discharged from his imprisonment on such judgment, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the said debt; but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE FIFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

THE PORTRAIT—AN EXTRACT.

"—HE returned from the fatigues of his business at ten in the morning. His feelings called loudly for the poisonous draught; but the well was dry, and no water could be had but from a distant spring. He dispatched a servant express with the pitcher. The bottle of rum was on the table in readiness—the weather was hot, and his thirst was excessive——the moments were anxiously counted, and rolled on more tediously than they do when chided by an anxious lover waiting for the mistress of all his affections.—He took up a Gazette to cheat the delay—but the time was prolonged, for the servant had broken the pitcher in his return from the spring, and was afraid to provoke his master with the disappointment; he therefore ran to buy another, but the shop was shut.

Charles walked the room in an agony; but contemplating on a fragment he had been reading in the Gazette, entitled the progress and effects of drunkenness. It had made a deep impression on his mind, and held a mirror before his eyes which gave him pain. His picture, taken about three years before, was hanging in the room. He viewed his image in the large glass, and then turned and viewed the picture with astonishment. He counted the number of years since he had been thrown on the canvass with all the vigor and sprightliness of healthy manhood; and soon recollecting that none of his neighbours, excepting two, who were *intemperate sots*, had gone down the bill of life so swiftly as he had done. He was thus thrown by accident, into a light, where he could no longer conceal

himself from himself; and his reason told him that he had been exposed to the world, as he then was to himself.

Charles was a man of firmness. He was a silent hero.—He at once resolved to conquer so foul an enemy, or to die nobly in the attempt. Inspired with this noble resolution, he no longer waited for the return of the unfortunate pitcher, but called for his horse, and went to his business, nor did he ever inquire into the cause of the servant's delay.—From that time forward he renounced the use of ardent spirits. His health has returned, his reputation is secured, and his wife and children are inexpressibly happy.

EXTRACTS.

"THERE is nothing more disgustful commonly to the judicious, than noisy controversy; and especially when the parties contending make victory, and not truth their main object. When a paper war of this nature breaks out, such weapons are used as are both mean and dishonorable. The auxiliaries of the combatants are burlesque, and personal invective; which, instead of aiding, always injure their cause. Persons who contend under the influence of such a temper, are wont to assert things which are both false and ridiculous in the view of their readers; and like two men engaged in actual fight, every blow they strike detracts from their honor. The greatest advantage that can accrue to readers of such kind of writings, is to give them a more striking idea of human depravity. And I believe we may safely say, that it is impossible to ascertain the merits of a cause, from writers of this stamp. We may always strongly suspect that person to be in the wrong, who, with all the airs of dogmatism, proclaims his innocence and cries down his antagonist; and especially when he has nothing but his bare *ipse dixit*, to prove his assertions. That cause which requires scurrility for its support, is a despicable cause indeed; to use it in a good cause, is execrable."

THE habit of chewing tobacco, taking snuff, or smoking a pipe or segars, may be classed amongst the most dirty, disagreeable habits that a man can be subjected to. However lost a man may be to the sense of it himself, yet the use of tobacco renders him very offensive, and disagreeable to all them with whom he happens to be near, and who are so fortunate as not to use the nauseous weed. It must be peculiarly disagreeable to the ladies; and they never fail to raise the muscles of their face in disgust, when they are near enough to take the breath of a smoker. I have sat with pity, and overborne with compassion, when I have seen a gentleman by the side of his wife, a fine delicate lady, and he heavily, and stupidly staining his breath with the sickly and dirty vapour of the most nauseous vegetable produced by the rays of the sun.

LONDON, March 5.

LETTERS from Bucharest state, that as soon as the Beys of Egypt, who had determined to render themselves independent, and to shake off the Ottoman yoke, learnt that the Porte had made peace with the Russians, they changed their plan of conduct, and sent to the Sultan an extraordinary embassy, with rich present, and the most positive assurances of perfect submission.—This event caused the greatest pleasure at Constantinople; the embassy was received, and was honored with a solemn entreaty.

The same letters add, that in the month of December, the heat was as great in the capital of the Turkish empire, as usually in the month of June; that the plague continued its ravages, and daily carried off great numbers.

The Emperor has informed the King of Prussia, that for the security of the empire he has given orders to his troops to hold themselves in readiness to march, and he doubts not that his Prussian Majesty will effectually concur for the same salutary end.

There exists in Portugal a most formidable inquisition against all who presume to speak in favorable terms of the French Revolution: They are immediately seized and confined; and this practice prevails not only with respect to natives, but likewise foreigners. A very great number of persons have already been seized, and the rigour with which their sentences are inflicted increases every day.

In the National Assembly of France, on Tuesday last, an account was read from the department of the lower Pyrennes, stating that the Spaniards had made an incursion, and carried off 500 sheep and three men; and that the people were preparing to retaliate, but had been prevailed on to wait till the opinion of the National Assembly was known. The Assembly decreed, That the Executive Power should enquire into this act of pillage, demand reparation, and indemnify the persons who had suffered by it.

Letters have been received at Malta from all the Knights acknowledging the receipt of the circular letter from the Grand Master, in which they are admonished to observe a neutrality, as to the affairs of France.

M. Barthelemy, the French Ambassador at the thirteen Cantons, has found all through his rout, the spirit of the people, as well as the Magistrates, very adverse to the new constitution of France. Great preparations are making for war in Savoy. Ten thousand men are actually reported to be moving towards the frontiers of France.

Although an open attack upon France is at present far from probable, we think it necessary to state that the following are reported to be the forces designed for this expedition:

150,000 Austrians	15,000 Russians, and
60,000 Prussians	80,000 men furnished
17,000 Swedes	by the German Body.

On the 20th inst. the Queen of France went to the Italian theatre—the moment she appeared all the people in the boxes cried out "Long live the Queen!" The people in the pit roared out in chorus, "Long live the Nation!"

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1791.

MR. PAGE, in support of Mr. Key's motion to amend the bill (from the Senate) for establishing a mint, by striking out the words, "representation of the head of the President of the United States for the time being, with an inscription expressing the initial or first letter of his christian or first name, and his sur-name at length, the succession of the Presidency numerically," and inserting an emblematical figure of *Liberty*—said that it had been a practice in monarchies, to exhibit the figures or heads of their kings upon their coins, either to hand down in the ignorant ages in which this practice was introduced, a kind of chronological account of their kings, or to shew to whom the coin belonged—We have all read, added he, that the Jews paid tribute to the Romans, by means of a coin on which was the head of their Cesar—Now as we have no occasion for this aid to history, nor any pretence to call the money of the United States the money of our Presidents, there can be no sort of necessity for adopting the idea of the Senate. I second the motion, therefore, for the amendment proposed; and the more readily, because I am certain it will be more agreeable to the citizens of the United States, to see the head of Liberty on their coin, than the heads of Presidents—However well pleased they might be with the head of the great man now their President, they may have no great reason to be pleased with some of his successors—as to him, they have his busts, his pictures are every where—historians are daily celebrating his fame, and Congress has voted him a monument—A further compliment they need not pay him, especially when it may be said, that no republic has paid such a compliment to their chief magistrate—and when indeed it would be viewed by the world as a stamp of royalty on our coins—would wound the feelings of many friends, and gratify our enemies.

Mr. Williamson seconded the motion also, and affirmed that the Romans did not put the heads of their consuls on their money—that Julius Cesar wished to have his on the Roman coin, but only ventured to cause the figure of an elephant to be impressed thereon, that by a pun on the Carthaginian name of that animal, which sounded like the name of Cesar, he might be said to be on the coin. He thought the amendment consistent with republican principles, and therefore approved of it.

Mr. Livermore ridiculed with an uncommon degree of humor, the idea that it could be of any consequence to the United States whether the head of liberty were on their coins or not—the President was a very good emblem of liberty—but what an emblematical figure might be, he could not tell—A ghost had been said to be in the shape of the sound of a drum, and so might liberty for aught he knew—but how the Presidents head being on our coins could affect the liberty of the people, was incomprehensible to him—He hoped therefore that the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. Smith of South-Carolina agreed with Mr. Livermore in opinion—adding that the President representing the people of the United States, might with great propriety represent them on their coins. He denied that republics did not place the images of their chief magistrates on their coins—and said he was surprised that a member who so much admired the French and their new constitution, should be so averse to a practice they have established—the head of their king is by their constitution put upon their money—Besides, it was strange that for a circumstance so trivial we should lose time in debating, and risk the loss of an important bill.

The motion for striking out was carried.

MARCH 26.

The bill having been returned from the Senate, and the amendment proposed by the House disagreed to—it was moved that the House should recede from their amendment.

Mr. Livermore supported the motion—He said he did not conceive it possible that any friend to the President of the United States, the chief magistrate, that great and good man, would have refused to pay every tribute of respect which was justly due to him—we have now a favorable opportunity of complimenting him without any shadow of flattery, and without any expense—But instead of this, what is proposed?—An emblematical figure of liberty—But what is this liberty which some appear to be so fond of?—He had no idea of such liberty as appears to possess the minds of some gentlemen—it is little better than the liberty of savages, a relinquishment of all law that contradicts or thwarts their passions or desires—His idea of liberty was that which arose from law and justice, which secured every man in his proper and social rights—Some gentlemen may think a bear broke loose from his chain a fit emblem of liberty—others may devise a different emblem, but he could not conceive that any of them would be applicable to the situation of the United States, which justly boasted of being always free.—If any idea of an emblem is necessary, he thought it might be applied to the head of the President of the United States. The present occasion affords the best opportunity of doing honor to the man we love—instead of which we offer him an affront—He could not reconcile this conduct to propriety or consistency—for while it is proposod to raise a monument to the memory of the President, which will cost 50,000 guineas—a proposition to honor him in a more effectual manner, and in a way which will be satisfactory to the people, without any expense, and with perfect security to their liberties, is objected to—He hoped the House would recede.

Mr. Mercer replied to Mr. Livermore with some degree of asperity—He observed that there was a rule in the British House of Commons, that the name of the king should never be mentioned in any debate—he thought some such rule might be introduced with advantage into this House.—In the course of his remarks, to shew that the circumstance of having the President's head stamped on the coin could not be justly considered as doing him an honor, he said that persons of no better character than a Nero, a Caligula or an Heliogabulus, may enjoy it as well as a Trajan, &c.

Mr. Seney animadverted with severity on the remarks offered by Mr. Livermore, and on the conduct of the Senate; particularly in returning the bill with a negative to the amendment of the House, within a period that left them no time to deliberate on the reasons which might have influenced the House.

Mr. Giles opposed the motion for receding—He adverted to the ideas which are connected with the business in European countries—The President's head will not designate the government said he, there is to be but one head, but does not our government consist of three parts? Is there any other head proposed to be on the coin but the President's? He said this circumstance was of a piece with the first act of the Senate—it had a near affinity to titles, that darling child of the Senate, which has been put to nurse—with an intention that it shall be announced at some future period in due form.

Mr. Benson said he supposed he should be extremely disorderly were he to mention the motives which influenced the Senate in their discussions—he knew not what they were, nor was it of importance that he should—He then observed that plain pieces of metal will not answer for money, some impression is necessary to guard against counterfeits—He said the Senate have determined what the device shall be—but the house, by their amendment, have left the matter entirely to the judgment of the artist, who may form such an emblem as suits his fancy.—Mr. Benson ridiculed the idea of the people's being enslaved by their Presidents—and much less by his image on their coin.

Mr. Page replied that he was sorry to find that some gentlemen endeavored to ridicule republican cautions—he thought that both indelicate and inconsistent with their situations, as well as highly impolitic—He confessed that as long as the people were sensible of the blessings of liberty, and had their eyes open to watch encroachments, they would not be enslaved; but if they should ever shut them, or become inattentive to their interests and the true principles of a free government, they, like other nations, might lose their liberties—that it was the duty of the members of that House to keep the eyes of their constituents open, and to watch over their liberties—it was therefore unbecoming a member to

treat with levity, and to ridicule any ſentiments which had that tendency—For his part, he thought it the peculiar duty of the repreſentatives of a free people, to put them upon their guard againſt any thing which could poſſibly endanger their liberties—that with this view he warned his conſtituents of the danger, not merely of imitating the flattery and almoſt idolatrous practice of monarchies, with reſpect to the honor paid to their kings by impreſſing their images and names on their coins, but he wiſhed to add as few incentives as poſſible to competitors for the Preſident's place--He warned his country againſt the cabals the corruption and animoſities which might be excited by the intrigues of ambitious men, animated with the hopes of handing their names down to the lateſt ages on the medals of their country.—But this indiſcriminate honor is unworthy of the Preſident's acceptance; a Nero, a Caligula an Heliogabulus, it has been obſerved (by Mr. Mercer) may enjoy it as well as a Trajan—to apply it to the preſent chief magiſtrate alone would be leſs exceptionable; but this would be highly improper, for if he ſhould paſs an act for this purpoſe it might blaſt his reputation. I am of opinion that the Senate knew his delicacy would not permit him to paſs ſuch an one—they have therefore extended the compliment to all his ſucceſſors. We are under obligations to the great man now our Preſident---but a lover of liberty and friend to the rights of man, would be cautious how he ſhewed his ſenſe of that obligation. As a friend to the Preſident, I am unwilling to offer him a compliment, which if accepted might damn his reputation---Were I in his place, I would cut off my hand rather than it ſhould ſign the act as it now ſtands---Were I his greateſt enemy, I ſhould wiſh him to paſs it as it was paſſed by the Senate. Sir, I am as much his friend as the member from New-Hampſhire, and have ſhewn at proper times and places that I was ſo. I am too ſenſible of the honor our Preſident has acquired, to ſuppoſe that an unbecoming compliment can in any degree contribute to its increaſe---I hope, therefore, the amendment will not be receded from which the Houſe has made.

A few remarks were made by ſeveral other gentlemen, and then the queſtion for receding being put, it was negatived.

[The foregoing ſketch has not appeared in any other paper.]

Philadelphia, May 16.

By the Birmingham Packet, Captain Simmons, from Briſtol, European accounts are received to the 10th March. In addition to the articles under the foreign head, the following abſtract is given:—

Great exertions are making in Scotland and England to effect the abolition of the ſlave-trade; a great number of petitions were to be preſented to Parliament on the ſubject---twenty were preſented the 5th March. It is not expected that Mr. Haſtings' trial will be finiſhed during the preſent ſeſſion. March 6, the delegates from the provincial diſſenters met in London, and determined not to renew their petition to Parliament for the repeal of the teſt and corporation acts. The preſent complicated ſtate of European politics, and the continued apprehenſion of innovations in her own government, are ſaid to have occaſioned the derangement in the intellects of the Queen of Portugal---if this is fact, we are furniſhed with a ſecond female victim to the French revolution. Conſpiracies are forming in the Ruſſian empire, which threaten a revolution in that country---this ſtory ſprang up immediately on the death of Potemkin, and has been circulating ever ſince!——French aſſignats now loſe 70 per cent. and it is expected they will ſoon be at 100. "The monthly deficit has been for a long time rather more than 30 millions of livres---The extraordinary bank has furniſhed the treaſury with nearly two thouſand millions livres ſince the revolution, or eighty millions ſterling"---A ſimilar ſtory to this has been told for more than 18 months paſt! and yet the revolution progreſſes---Time alone tells the truth.——The Popery Bill paſſed the Iriſh Houſe of Lords unanimouſly---on which occaſion, many ſentiments fell from members which did honor to their heads and hearts. James Napper Tandy, a leading character in Dublin, having challenged a member of Parliament, the *Solicitor-General*, an order was iſſued for taking him into cuſtody---he was accordingly apprehended, but made his eſcape. James Napper Tandy is about ſixty years of age.

The South of France is in a ſtate of effervеſcence---an article under the Paris head ſays, if the Spaniards ſhould enter France, they would be received with open arms.---N. B. All ſorts of newſpapers are printed in Paris.

Paris itſelf is repreſented as in a ſtate of confuſion---no day paſſing without ſome riot. Foreign powers are drawing their armies towards the frontiers of France---this circumſtance, with others, lead to a belief that "war is inevitable." By a manifeſto of the ex-princes and nobles of France, which has been publiſhed, the Courts of Ruſſia, Turin, Madrid, Vienna and Berlin, are to guarantee certain parts of the French Conſtitution---ſo that at any rate the people are to be benefited by the revolution.—— Doctor Willis, it is ſaid, is ſent for to attend the Queen of Portugal---his fee to be 20,000l. whether his preſcriptions are ſucceſsful or not.

The Georgia Gazette, received by the laſt veſſel, contains the charge of the Hon. James Iredell to the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of that State, publiſhed at the requeſt of the Jury---who, in their addreſs to the Judge, ſay---"We recommend to Congreſs a total repeal of the exciſe laws, conceiving them oppreſſive and dangerous in a free country, and the worſt mode of taxation that can be deviſed by any government."

We have frequently obſerved, that ſubſequent accounts from the frontiers contradict thoſe of a prior date. A letter from Major M'Cully, dated at Pittſburgh the 5th inſt. ſays, that the Indians have been troubleſome on that and on the frontier of Virginia, but have not done ſo much damage as has been repreſented in the Pittſburg Gazette of 28th April---that Gazette ſays, that many of Capt. Paul's men are not armed. The Major ſays, this is a miſrepreſentation. When Capt. Paul marched out, he had 72 good rifles in his company, ſix only of his men were without rifles; and that at preſent there is not a man in the corps unarmed, and but 31 *muſkets* in all. The ſoldiers are kept continually ſcouting, and the ſpies always out.

SAVANNAH, May 3.

Yeſterday the honorable James Iredell and Nathaniel Pendleton, Eſqrs. gave judgment in the Circuit Court, in the intereſting caſe wherein Samuel Brailsford and others were plaintiffs, and James Spalding defendant. One of the plaintiffs (Mr. Brailsford) was a real Britiſh ſubject, being a native of Great-Britain, and having reſided there from 1767 to 1784, and the other plaintiffs were citizens of South-Carolina, whoſe property (with an expreſs exception of their debts) was confiſcated in that ſtate. The judges gave their opinions, with their reaſons at large, and the ſubſtance of their opinions was, that, as Mr. Brailsford's debts were only ſequeſtered by a law of the ſtate, upon which no further proceedings had taken place, the treaty of peace, as confirmed by the conſtitution of the United States muſt have the effect of an expreſs repeal of that part of the act of aſſembly which had created an impediment to his recovery; and that there was no bar in reſpect to the recovery of the other plaintiffs, inaſmuch as, under the act of aſſembly of this ſtate affecting them, their debts were not confiſcated, becauſe their debts had not been confiſcated in the ſtate of South-Carolina, the act of aſſembly of this ſtate making citizens of other ſtates liable to the ſame meaſure of forfeiture (and no other) in this ſtate, as in their own. They therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

Monday laſt a letter was received at the Coffee-houſe, from the convention of Pilots aſſembled at Marcus-Hook, dated May 12th, directed to the Gentlemen, Merchants of Philadelphia, enclоſing a copy of ſeven reſolutions they have agreed to.

The ſubſtance of theſe reſolutions, as well as we can recollect, is as follows:—That veſſels drawing 12 feet and under ſhall pay 7s. 6d. for every half foot, veſſels drawing upwards of 12 feet, 12s. 6d. per half foot. Veſſels not regiſtered in the United States, 20s. That the pilot who has brought up a veſſel, ſhall be entitled to carry her down, unleſs the owner can offer a ſufficient reaſon to the Wardens why he ſhould not. That veſſels of leſs than 50 tons refuſing to take a pilot, ſhall pay half pilotage, to go to the fund for the ſupport of widows and children of pilots. If a pilot of the firſt order be taken to ſea, through ſtreſs of weather, he ſhall be allowed 7l. 10s. per month until brought back to Philadelphia; a pilot of the ſecond rank, 5l. per month; and one of the third, 4l. If a pilot be taken away intentionally and maliciouſly, the Captain ſhall forfeit and pay 50l. and the owners 300l.—that they ſhall be allowed 20s. a day for the uſe of their boat, ſhould it be wanted by their employers; and 15s. a day when detained for themſelves.

A reſpectable meeting of Merchants took up theſe reſolutions, and reſolved, unanimouſly, that no further notice ſhould be taken of them.

Indeed, if a combination of the kind, entered into without warning, ſhould be productive of ſucceſs, they might be ſo frequent as to prove of great detriment to the intereſts of commerce, and merchants would be obliged to ſtate, as a condition to the diſpatch of their veſſels, not only wind and weather, but PILOTS permitting. *Gen. Adv.*

Weſt-India prints abound with circumſtantial accounts of the diſaſters that have happened in ſeveral of the Windward Iſlands, in conſequence of the floods of rain that more or leſs fell in thoſe parts, from the beginning till near the middle of April. The town of Baſſeterre, in St. Kitts, has ſuffered ſeverely by the torrents of water, which ruſhed down from the mountains, and carried almoſt every thing before them. Nevis has ſuffered lightly; but at St. Euſtatius the effects of this deluge of rain were tremendous; where the whole loſs is eſtimated at near 30,000 joes, beſides ſeveral lives; amongſt which, unfortunately, was not included that of a baker, who immediately after this devaſtation of nature, advanced three ſtivers upon the price of each loaf.

South-Carolina accounts, as late as the third of May, mention many additional inſtances of diſtreſs, from the floods of rain that fell in that ſtate the beginning of April. It is remarkable that this happened about the ſame time with thoſe heavy rains in the Weſt-Indies, which did ſo much damage in the iſlands of Nevis, St. Euſtatius, &c. Many particulars of devaſtation, from the extraordinary ſwell of the rivers, are enumerated in the Carolina prints, of which we ſhall only mention the following:—The Congaree was raiſed to ſuch a height as to overflow an eminence on the banks of that river, which had been uſed by the Indians, from time immemorial, for a burying place. The rapidity of the current diſlodged the ſkeletons from their place of interment, carrying off a great part of the ſoil, and leaving diſcloſed to view, a variety of curious urns, rude images of birds and beaſts, wampum, bows and arrows, ſtone battle-axes, &c. &c. affording a quantity of curioſities of this kind, not unworthy the notice of the philoſopher.—It is probable a ſimilar ſwell in the Congaree river has not happened for many ages ſince; had this eminence been ſubject to an overflow, the aborigines of the country would never have choſen it for a burying ground. *Nat. Gaz.*

The intended bridge over Rock-Creek, oppoſite the Federal City in Virginia, is now begun, under the immediate direction of Mr. Harbaugh.

Yeſterday the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey met at Trenton, for the diſpatch of bublic buſineſs.

The affairs of Hiſpaniola ſtill wear a gloomy aſpect---diſſention among the whites ſtrengthens the temerity of the inſurgents; and ſo little head has lately been made againſt them, that very ſerious apprehenſions are entertained reſpecting the fate of the whole of the French poſſeſſions there.

On Friday laſt the Governor of this ſtate laid the corner ſtone of the Preſident's Houſe in Ninth-ſtreet. The following inſcription is on the ſtone:

This corner ſtone was laid
on the 10th day of May, 1792.
The State of Pennſylvania out of debt.
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor.

At a commencement held in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania on the 11th inſt. the following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts, viz. Benjamin Champneys, Jonathan Holmes, and Samuel Moore, of New-Jerſey; Ebenezer Dickey, Jenkin Whiteſide, and Joſeph Dilworth, of Cheſter county; Archibald M'Lean, of Montgomery county; William Pennel, of Delaware county; William Ramſay, of Bucks county; John Church, Joſeph Davidſon, John Duffield, John Ewing, Samuel Ewing, Andrew Geyer, Henry Helmuth, Benjamin Jones, Frederick Kuhl, George M'Goffin, John Oliphant, Jacob Senn, William Sergeant, Frederick Smith, and Jacob Wack, of the city of Philadelphia.

At the ſame time the following gentlemen were admitted to to the degree of maſter of Arts, having been three years ago conſtituted Batchelors, viz. George M. Baynton, William Boyſe, John Davidſon, Robert G. Davidſon, Robert Frazier, Samuel Hazlehurſt, Thomas T. Hewſon, Marcus H. Kuhl, George Lockman, Samuel M'Cullough, Samuel Miller, Richard Renſhaw, Andrew Rhea, Cæſar Rodney, Benjamin F. Weſt, George Williamſon, and Joſiah Bailey.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was alſo conferred upon Meſſrs. James Coleſbury, Ninian Magruder, James Meaſe, Valentine Seamen, Triſtram Thomas, and James Woodhouſe, who ſeverally delivered their printed theſes upon different ſubjects in medicine, and defended their theories againſt the objections of the Medical Faculty in public on the day of commencement.

It was intimated by ſome writer that the public debt increaſed like the muſhroom under the hand of night, by the inſtrumentality of the ſpeculators. In anſwer to this it was ſaid, who that can read, will believe that the ſpeculators made their own certificates, or increaſed the ſums of them? It is a fact well known, that in ſome of the northern ſtates, ſuch tranſactions were frequently practiſed, and we know many were impoſed on with the altered certificates, and I would thank ſome of your readers who can give information, to let it be known whether they could, in all caſes, be detected when they were offered for funding? *Nat. Gaz.*

All experience ſhews that the cry againſt men in power proceeds from a pure love of the public. The complainers have no deſire to take the places of the bad men they are writing at. Not being ambitious of power, having no cabals or intrigues, they attempt to raiſe diſturbance merely for the ſake of peace and tranquility—they write againſt men and meaſures, merely to reconcile the people to the government—they ſhow how imperfect its form, how dangerous the tendency of its powers to the ſtate governments, to liberty and virtue, and the rights of man, merely to manifeſt their ardent attachment to the conſtitution, their reverence for its principles, and their firm reſolution never to loſe ſight of it.—— All this they tell us—and their word, added to what experience ſhews, muſt ſatisfy us that no manner of doubt can be entertained in regard to their real ſentiments!

There are ſome perſons who make it a principle to believe all they ſee in print. But of late, thoſe who call themſelves the friends and admirers of the government, but who really are the conſtant and bitter revilers of its meaſures and officers, have thruſt down the gaping throat of credulity ſo many choaking morſels, that their faith will certainly be ſtrangled. Many think it ſafer to refuſe credit to all they ſee in print. One of the moſt difficult things to believe is the pretence of theſe men, that they love and admire what they take ſo much pains to make appear deteſtable.

The gentlemen compoſing the volunteer corps of horſe, of this city, lately commanded by the Hon. William Bingham, Eſq. having met the 11th inſt. at Mr. Epples Tavern, in purſuance of a notification from the Lieutenant of the city and Liberties, and a letter from Mr. Bingham ſignifying the incompatibility of his ſituation with his wiſhes to accept the honor of a ſecond appointment to command the corps being read, the members proceeded to an election of officers, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were unanimouſly elected:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Captain,
JACOB COX, firſt Lieutenant,
JOHN MELBECK, ſecond Lieutenant,
ABRAHAM SINGER, Cornet.

At a meeting for the election of Officers, on Friday the 11th inſt. at the City Tavern,—Col. Chriſtian Febiger was unanimouſly elected to the command of the firſt City troop of Horſe.

At an election of officers for the Pennſylvania population Company held on Friday May 11th the following gentleman were duly elected, viz.

	votes
PRESIDENT.	
JOHN NICHOLSON,	1430
MANAGERS.	
THEOPHILUS CAZENOVE,	1430
GEN. WM. IRVINE,	1430
GEORGE MEADE,	1430
DANIEL LEET,	1430
JOHN HODGE,	1430
GEN. WALTER STEWART,	1430
TREASURER.	
TENCH FRANCIS,	1430

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has made the following appointments and promotions in the army of the United States.

Appointed—Rufus Putnam, Brigadier General, Weſtern Territory, vice Willet, declined.—Otho H. Williams, do. Maryland, vice Morgan, declined.

INFANTRY.

Appointed—William Powers, Captain, Pennſylvania, vice Guthrie, declined—William Lowder, Captain, Virginia, vice Briggs, declined.—William Rickard, Lieutenant, N. Carolina, vice Sumner, declined.—Hartman Leitheizer, Enſign, Pennſylvania, vice Kelſo declined.

CAVALRY.

Appointed——Jedediah Rodgers, Captain, New-York, vice Craig, declined.—Henry Bowyer, do. Virginia, vice Manning, declined.

Promoted—William Winſton, do. do. vice Watts, declined.—Tarlton Fleming, Lieutenant, do. vice Winſton promoted.

Appointed—John Webb, jun. Cornet, do. vice Fleming, promoted.

SURGEON'S MATES.

Appointed—Joſeph Strong, Connecticut, vice Elmer, declined.—Joſeph Andrews, Maſſachuſetts, vice Meaſe, declined.—John C. Wallace, Pennſylvania, vice Woodhouſe, declined.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint Tench Coxe, Eſq. commiſſioner of the Revenue.

Died, on Sunday evening, Dr. HENRY STUBER, of this city, in the 24th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Birmingham Packet,	Simmons,	Briſtol
Schr. John,	Darrill,	Bermuda
Olivia and Mary,	Donovan,	Georgia
Sloop Caliſty,	Larage,	St. Martins
Lark,	Burrows,	ditto

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/8
3 per Cents,	12/6
Deferred,	13/
Indents,	12/3
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	45 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	15 ditto.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,
Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship *Birmingham Packet,*

LEESON SIMMONS, Maſter;

A remarkable faſt ſailer, her cargo is all ready—nevertheleſs, to accommodate thoſe who may be diſpoſed to put freight on board, it will be taken in. She will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, laying at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to GEORGE MEADE.

Thoſe who have goods on board, are earneſtly requeſted to enter them, take out their permits, and give the neceſſary directions to their porters to attend the ſhip.

N. B. The owners are determined that the ſhip ſhall leave Briſtol with the firſt Fall ſhips.

May 14. (4t)

ADVERTISEMENT.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MAY 15.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

	ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c	8c
	Allum, Engliſh, pr. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	
	Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d	100d
	——Pearl,	137d	140d
	Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Brandy, common,	1d 26c	
	——Cogniac	1d 65c	
	Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c	40d
	Bricks, pr. M.	4d	5d
	Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 80c	2d
	Ditto, pilot	3d 67c	
	Ditto, ſmall water	36c	40c
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d	40c
	—— pr. bbl.	4d 67c	
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,	9d	10d
BOARDS	Merch. pine	16d	17d
BOARDS	Sap, do.	8d 50c	9d
BOARDS	——N. Eng.	11d	
BOARDS	Cedar	14d	
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 1d 33c pr. M.		
	Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt.	3d 33c	
BEEF	Iriſh pr. bbl.		
BEEF	Boſton	7d	8d
BEEF	Country	6d	50c
	Butter pr. lb.	16c	
	——in kegs	10c	12c
CANDLES	Sper. pr. lb.	43c	
CANDLES	Wax	53c	56c
CANDLES	Myrtle Wax	13c	
CANDLES	Mould, tallow	11c	
CANDLES	Dipped	10c	
	Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c	
	——Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate	17c	18c
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d 33c	
	Coal pr. buſhel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	14d 33c	
	Coffee pr. lb.	20c	
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	30c	42c
	Currants	13c	
	Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c	
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax	10c	
	Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c	90c
	Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	5d	6c
	——Common,	4d	
	——Bur middlings, beſt	4d	
	——Meal, Indian	2d	67c
	——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d	
	Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	
	Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d 44d	33c
	Do. pr. gall.	80c	
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d	21d 33c
	Ginger, whiterace	7d	
	Ditto, common	7d	
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.	8c	
	Ginſeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed	4d	
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buſh	95c	1d
GRAIN	Rye	50c	54c
GRAIN	Oats	26c	
GRAIN	Indian corn,	40c	44c
GRAIN	Barley	90c	
GRAIN	——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	
GRAIN	Buckwheat per buſh.	40c	
	Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
	American, pr. lb.	4c	5c
	Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d	67c
	Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c	11c
	Hops	27c	
	Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d	
	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina	40c	1d
	Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d	33c
IRON	Caſtings pr. cwt.	3d	47c
IRON	Bar pr. ton,	82d	67c
IRON	Pig	24d	26d 67c
IRON	Sheet	173d	33c
IRON	Nail rods	96d	
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d	5d
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars	7d	
	Lead, white	10d	10d 67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c	17c 20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
	Logwood	24d	
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d	
	——ſecond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maſt ſpars	33c	67c
	Molaſſes pr. gall.	44c	48c
	Muſtard per. lb.	87c	
	Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d——		10c
	Nutmegs pr. lb.	7d	8d
OIL	Linſeed, pr. gall.	54c	
OIL	Olive	87c	
OIL	Ditto pr. caſe,	2d	50c
OIL	Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box	10d	
OIL	—baſkets 12 bottles	5d	
OIL	Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c	
OIL	Train	24c	27c
OIL	Whale	22c	28c
	Porter pr. caſk,	5d 33c	
	——London, pr. doz.	1d 60c	
	Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c	1d 60c
	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c	2d
	Pork, Burlington,	11d 33c	
	——Lower county	10d	
	——Carolina	9d	
	Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c	
	Pepper, pr. lb.	50c	
	Pimento	16c	
	Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d	
	Ditto pr. jar	3d	
	Ditto pr. box	4d	
	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c	
	Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM	Jamaica pr. gall.	112c	
RUM	Antigua	100c	
RUM	Windward	86c	90c
RUM	Barbadoes	77c	
RUM	Country, N. E.	67c	
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot	140d	
STEEL	German pr. lb.	9c	
STEEL	Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	10d	
STEEL	American pr. ton	113d	33c
STEEL	Crowley's pr. fag	10d	67c
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown	6c	
	——White	8c	
	——Caſtile	11c	
	Starch	7c	
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d	5d 60c
	Spermaceti, refined,	48c	
	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,	28c	
	——Boſton, No. I.	30c	
	——— No. II.	29c	
	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	12d	
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb	22c	
SUGAR	Loaf, ſingle refined	25c	
SUGAR	Ditto, double do.	36c	
SUGAR	Havannah, white	17c	18c
SUGAR	Ditto, brown,	15c	
SUGAR	Muſco. pr. cwt.	14d 16d	33c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buſh.	24c	27c
SALT	Liverpool	29c	
SALT	Cadiz	23c	24c
SALT	Liſbon	25c	27c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d	13d 33
	Do. L O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreſſed	12d	13d 33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d 33c	
	——Sap	8d 8d 67c	
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000	30d	
STAVES	W. O. hogſhead	19d 33c	
STAVES	R. O. do.	19d 50c	
STAVES	Leogan	16d	
STAVES	Barrel	10d	
STAVES	Heading	26d 67c	
SKINS	Otter, beſt pr. pic.	4d 67c	
SKINS	Minks	20c	40c
SKINS	Fox, grey	40c	80c
SKINS	——red	1d	20c
SKINS	Martins	24c	1d
SKINS	Fiſhers	33c	67c
SKINS	Bears	3d	
SKINS	Racoons	27c	60c
SKINS	Muſk-rats	11c	20c
SKINS	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
SKINS	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d	
	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beſt	3d 60c	73c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——inferior	2d 67c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old	4d 67c	
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Rappahannock	2d 50c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Dark	2d 40c	
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Long-leaf	2d 40c	
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d 23c	
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old	do.	
TEAS	Hyſon pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
TEAS	Hyſon ſkin,	53c	67c
TEAS	Souchong,	50c	93c
TEAS	Congo,	43c	50c
TEAS	Bohea,	30c	34c
	Tallow, refined	9c	
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Varniſh,	33c	37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
WINE	Liſbon	96d	100d
WINE	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
WINE	Fayal	44c	49c
WINE	Port pr. p.	106d	67c 120d
WINE	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d	6d
WINE	Claret	4d	6d
WINE	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
WINE	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,		
90 days ½	pr. ct. under par.	
60 days	par.	
30 days ½	pr. ct. above par.	
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	37½c	
90 days	36½c	
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c	
France, 60 days	80c	

☞ *By the Poſt-Office Act, after the firſt of June next, newſpapers ſent by the mail are ſubject to poſtage of one cent each paper, for 100 miles carriage, or leſs—and for all diſtances more than an hundred miles, one cent and an half each paper. The poſtage to be paid by the Subſcribers, at the office where the papers are delivered.——As it is optional with Subſcribers to receive their papers through the medium of the Poſt-Office, or to contract with the Stage Proprietors, the patrons of this Gazette, within a ſhort diſtance of this city, may find it advantageous to adopt the latter mode.*

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, in Arch-ſtreet, or PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Mr. JOSEPH BALDWIN, at Neſhamany Ferry, or Mr. BARNET DUREEN, ſame place, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that tranſfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which tranſfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the transfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptrſtj) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a tranſfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Elizabeth-Town, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finiſhed in the very beſt manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Eſq. in New-York, or the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

May 2, 1792. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

LIEUTENANT'S-OFFICE, APRIL 17, 1792.

NOTIFICATION.

To the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties, and the Diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk,

THAT they are to meet and exerciſe in Battalion, under their reſpective Officers, on the following days, commencing the firſt Monday in May:

The Artillery, and Firſt Battalion, on the 7th day of May,
Second Battalion, on the 8th do.
Third Battalion, on the 9th do.
Fourth Battalion, on the 10th do.
Fifth Battalion, on the 11th do.
Sixth Battalion, on the 14th do.
Seventh Battalion, on the 15th do.

THOMAS PROCTER,
Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

☞ The preſent Officers commanding Battalions, and the Officers of the ſeveral Companies, are to perform their duties reſpectively on the above field days.

Farms & Mills for Sale & Leaſe.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Riſter's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent graſs ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the reſidue abounding in good timber, and other trees for encloſure and fuel: There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the preſent, for an Overſeer and his family.

Alſo, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acre, within two miles of the ſame road, and about 18 or 20 miles diſtant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well encloſed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, ſome excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM, on a public road leading to ſaid town, about the ſame diſtance therefrom as the laſt deſcribed land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two firſt above-mentioned Farms are furniſhed with ſlaves, ſtock of each kind, and all neceſſary implements of huſbandry, which may be had with them; they are ſown with wheat, which promiſes an abundant crop;---the buſineſs of the laſt of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a ſkilful induſtrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the ſaid Turnpike Road, leading from Riſter's-Town to Winchester, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick houſe, that has been uſed for ſome years paſt as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that buſineſs, could be made an excellent ſtage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapſco, is alſo erected a GRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of ſale, and the leaſe, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7, 1792. [6t]

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.